

Fair and warmer tonight and Tuesday; southerly winds.

The Evening Times

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For Washington People.

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SENATORS REFUSE TO HEAR ATKINSON

No Reason for Calling Boston Anti-Imperialist.

AGUINALDO NOT TO COME YET

No Action Taken Regarding Summoning of Filipinos.

GROVER FLINT'S TESTIMONY

War Correspondent, Formerly a Volunteer Officer, Says He Saw Water Cure Inflicted at Least Twenty Times—Six Other Witnesses Next Week.

The Senate Philippines Committee today, in executive session, decided by a party vote not to hear Mr. Edward Atkinson, on the ground that he had never been to the Philippines and that therefore his testimony was not competent.

No action was taken on the request of the Democratic minority to call Aguinaldo and other Filipinos from the Archipelago. Six additional witnesses, privates and non-commissioned officers, who claim to have witnessed the infliction of the water cure and other tortures on the natives were called to appear next week, and the committee then adjourned until April 23.

Grover Flint, of Cambridge, Mass., the noted war correspondent and ex-soldier, testified this morning before the committee that he had seen the infliction of the "water cure" on native Filipinos in at least twenty cases. In some instances the victims were rendered unconscious, and he had heard that in one case death had followed, although he did not know of that of his own knowledge.

Mr. Flint served in the Philippines as first lieutenant of the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, which was under the command of Colonel Plummer and Major Geary.

The Torture Described.

Early in May, 1900, the witness said that he had seen the "water cure" administered to natives by the Macabebe scouts, the object being to get information as to where their guns were concealed. The scouts were not at that time under any commissioned officers, but were in charge of a sergeant. Next day the "water cure" was given to several natives by men of his own regiment while he was present.

The method of applying the torture, he said, was to place the victim on his back, with his head on a rock. His mouth was held open by means of a stick or a gun barrel, and then water was poured down his throat. Some of the men laid themselves down voluntarily, others had to be thrown down. The timid man would yield almost immediately, and would reveal the hiding place of his gun or bolo. Others would be put to a stage where

Ex-Lieutenant Gives Vieles.

"Water cure" not an American invention, but used in England several centuries ago. Witness says he did not stop torture because he was only a subaltern. Reasons why he failed to secure commission in regular army.

They were unconscious or almost drowned before they would confess. In most of the cases where he had seen the treatment administered it did not reach the point of brutality. He had heard that two or three old men who had given the treatment had afterward lost their teeth.

Done Without Authority.

When men of his own regiment inflicted the "water cure" they did it without authority of their officers. They were then under command of Major Geary, and he was not more than sixty yards away, but he had not given instruction to the men to "water" the natives. Witness had suggested to Major Geary that he (witness) should go over and see that the men did not carry the thing to an excess. He was allowed to go, and watched the infliction of the torture.

Mr. Flint declared that he neither approved nor disapproved of what the men were doing. He had interfered in one or two cases, and had let natives off, but, being a subaltern officer, he had not thought he had authority to stop the whole proceedings, although he knew that Major Geary had not instructed the men to use the "water cure."

Close Cross-Examination.

In reply to Chairman Lodge, who asked him why his application for a commission in the regular army had been refused, witness said he was not personally popular with Colonel Plummer, the commanding officer of his regiment, and the latter had not given him the best recommendation as to efficiency. Being pressed for reasons, the witness admitted that Major Geary and Colonel Plummer had both reported him as being addicted to the excessive use of stimulants.

"At the times of which you have been testifying is it not a fact that you were quite frequently under the influence of liquor?" asked Mr. Beveridge.

"No, I do not think so. I think I can safely say 'no,'" replied the witness with some embarrassment. He said that he had been drinking "now and again," but was never unfit for duty. He was sure he was not drunk when he saw the "water cure" inflicted.

Asked as to whether the Americans had introduced this form of torture, the witness replied that they had not; that it was a very old form of punishment in the Philippines, and was mentioned in the "Chronicles of Novate" as having been used in early England.

WILL OF DR. TALMAGE ADMITTED TO PROBATE

His Entire Estate Left to His Immediate Family.

A UNIQUE LAST TESTAMENT

Son of the Deceased in Charge of His Literary Works—Document Dated in 1895—One Thousand Dollars Bequeathed to Cemetery to Care for Tomb.

The will of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., dated February 3, 1895, and codicils dated April 17, 1899, and March 15, 1901, were today filed for probate. By the terms of his will the testator leaves to his son, Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, all that he has written and manuscripts and copyrights now secured, in trust, to superintend the printing, publishing, and sale of them.

To his son Dr. Talmage also gives exclusive control of all existing contracts relating to the literary work of the testator. It is stated in the will that this bequest is upon trust to collect and receive any and all money arising from the printing and sale of the literary productions referred to, and to distribute the proceeds as follows: To Mrs. Eleanor M. Talmage, the widow of the testator, one-third, the remaining two-thirds to be equally divided among all the testator's children, share and share alike.

To his son Frank, the Rev. Dr. Talmage leaves his library, with the understanding that Mrs. Talmage shall have the right to select and hold such books as her own as she may desire. It is also directed that the other children, other than Frank, be allowed a like privilege. After these distributions the books are all to revert to Frank De Witt Talmage.

The gold enameled tea service, which was presented to Dr. Talmage by the czar of Russia, is left to his wife for life. Upon her death it is to pass to his children in order of their age, the oldest coming first.

All the rest and residue of his estate the testator bequeaths as follows: One-third to his wife, Mrs. Eleanor M. Talmage, absolutely, and the remainder in equal shares to his children.

The Washington Loan and Trust Company is named as executor of the estate. By the codicil, dated March 15, 1901, Mrs. Talmage, his son, Frank De Witt Talmage, and Mr. Louis Klopsch, are also named as executrix and executor respectively.

By the last will, dated April 17, 1899, Dr. Talmage directs that the "share of my estate which my daughter Jennie D. Talmage, generally known as 'Daisy,' shall be entitled to under the provisions of my said last will and testament, I give and devise and bequeath to the Washington Loan and Trust Company, in trust to take, manage, and invest and reinvest for her best interests, relieving her of the care and responsibility."

To Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., is left \$1,000 as a perpetual fund, to invest and use the proceeds in caring for the burial lots of the testator.

Young New York Lawyer Takes His Own Life

Left Note Saying He Feared He Was Going Crazy.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Joseph Holden Sutton, a young lawyer, and a member of an aristocratic family, committed suicide by shooting at the Manhattan Hotel, where his body was found today.

Overwork is believed to have unbalanced his mind. He was thirty-two years of age, and a graduate of Princeton. Before killing himself Sutton wrote notes of farewell to several friends, in which he said:

"I am going crazy, as I have felt it for some time. There is nothing at the office. Everything will be found all right. Good-by."

COLORED MEN'S APPEAL.

House Committee on Labor Hears an Interesting Complaint.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Labor, consisting of Messrs. Warner, Bartholdt and Talbot, this morning granted a hearing to a number of colored men interested in the passage of Representative Irwin's bill to appoint a commission of five to investigate the condition of the negroes in the United States.

Statements in behalf of the measure were made by Bishop Grant, of Indianapolis; ex-Gov. B. P. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana; ex-Representative George H. White, of North Carolina; W. A. Pledger, of Georgia; and H. P. Slaughter. The subcommittee is said to be favorably disposed toward the measure.

ARBITRATION MEETING CALLED BY MR. HANNA

Civic Federation, Operators, and Miners to Assemble.

TO DISCUSS THE COAL STRIKE

To Be Held Next Saturday Morning in New York—Expected to Act Before the Present Armistice Expires, and Endeavor to Permanently Adjust Trouble.

Senator Hanna today issued a call for a meeting of the representatives of the operators, miners, and National Civic Federation, to whom the troubles in the anthracite coal regions were referred.

The conference will take place next Saturday morning in New York. There was a meeting at the home of Senator Hanna this morning of the Senator, John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the Civic Federation.

Shortly after leaving Senator Hanna's home Mr. Easley said:

"It has been decided that the joint conference to consider the situation in the anthracite fields shall be held in New York Saturday morning. We are proceeding on the assumption that the period for the suspension of the strike will expire April 27, which is next Sunday."

"There has been some doubt in the minds of those most interested as to the terms of the armistice agreed upon between the coal operators and the miners. It was made to hold good for thirty days. There is a question whether the time should be computed from April 1, the date fixed by the miners to strike, or from March 26, the date upon which it was agreed that action should be suspended for thirty days."

The latter, according to Mr. Easley's statement, is the view taken by those to whom the strike question has been referred.

COURT-MARTIAL FINDS NAVAL DOCTOR GUILTY

Surgeon Marsteller Convicted on Two Serious Charges.

Secretary Long, in Official Comment, Declares Sentence Entirely Inadequate to Gravity of the Offense.

The findings of the court-martial in the case of Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, U. S. N., tried at Fort Royal, S. C., on charges of "drunkenness on duty," and "scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals," were received at the Navy Department today.

The court found Surgeon Marsteller guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank and duty for two years; to receive during that period one-half of shore pay, and to lose five numbers in his grade.

Although Secretary Long approved the sentence, he remarked in his official comment on the case that it was entirely inadequate to the gravity of the offense.

Capt. S. C. Lemay, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, in his review of the proceedings of the court, says the sentence is entirely inadequate and inappropriate and the court might have properly left the exercise of clemency to the Navy Department.

Secretary Long concurs with these views of the Judge Advocate General, and commenting on the sentence says:

"Courts-martial should, however, understand that a requirement of law like that contained in article 31 of the articles for the government of the navy, should not be ignored, that article makes it the duty of a court-martial, in all cases of conviction, to adjudge a punishment adequate to the nature of the offense," while article 34 authorizes the remission or mitigation of such sentence by the convening authority.

"The measure of punishment adequate to the offense of drunkenness on duty, one of the charges to which Surgeon Marsteller pleaded guilty, is indicated by the fact that under the articles of war (army) dismissal is made mandatory upon conviction of an officer thereof."

REPEAL OF OUTAGE TAX FAVORED BY COMMITTEE

Distillers Win in Fight to Secure Concessions.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning directed favorable reports on the outage and bottling in bond bill, in which all distillers who bottle in bond are interested; on the bill to refund the tax on legacies left to religious and charitable institutions; on the bill to regulate the pay of storekeepers and gangers, so that they will receive pay only for the time employed; to admit the Rochambeau statue free of duty, and to provide statistics of the island territory of the United States.

COGHLAN AND SANDS MADE REAR ADMIRALS

The President Advances Them From Naval Captaincies.

Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan, of "Hoch der Kaiser" fame, and James H. Sands were today nominated to be rear admirals. The President also named U. S. Sartin to be postmaster of Kansas City, Kan., and Luther McGee postmaster at Joplin, Mo.

DISTRICT AUTHORITIES DISAPPROVE SPEEDWAY

Colonel Biddle Accepts View of Major Sylvester.

POLICE FORCE INADEQUATE

Protection at Intersecting Streets Would Be Impossible, Argues the Local Chief. Riverfront Boulevard, When Improved, the Proper Place for Fast Driving.

Col. John Biddle, the Engineer Commissioner, has offered a motion to his colleagues that a report be made to the committee on House bill No. 10,997 (the Speedway measure) in accordance with the recommendations of the Major and Superintendent of Police. The bill in question provides that certain streets in the District be set aside as a speedway.

Major Sylvester expressed the opinion that the action proposed would not be wise, owing to the limited police force. He said that it would be impossible from a police standpoint to guard intersecting streets by reason of the inadequate numerical strength of the force, and until the proposed boulevard along the river front is completed, he suggested that the ellipse south of the White House be used for the purpose set forth in the bill.

provided the same should meet with the views of Col. Theodore Bingham, officer in charge of public buildings and grounds.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S CONDITION IMPROVED

Fears of Complications Have Been Allayed.

THE FEELING MORE HOPEFUL

THE HAGUE, April 21.—The news from Let Leo Castle today is regarded as reassuring.

The fact that Prince Consort Henry went out riding also added to the general feeling of relief.

The first fears of complications have been allayed, but there is still the possibility of further troubles.

The following bulletin was issued this evening:

"The course of the malady now calls for a special remark."

Your correspondent saw Prince Henry returning from a short walk about 5 o'clock this morning.

The prince consort was smiling and was now cheerful than he has been for some days.

The queen's physicians reserve all expressions of optimism, though the situation is appreciably more hopeful.

TWO AMENDMENTS TO PERSONAL TAX BILL

Senator Hansbrough Interested in District Matters.

An Important Addition to the Taxable Values and Things Taxable at the National Capital.

Senator Hansbrough today introduced an amendment to the District personal tax bill now pending before the Senate.

There are two portions of the amendment, and both in the nature of additions to the list of taxable property, and both tend to make the bill more stringent.

One provides that the list of private personal property to be taxed \$15 a thousand shall be added the following:

"Bonds, other than United States bonds and District bonds, shares of stock in incorporated companies, promissory notes and other evidences of indebtedness."

The effect of the amendment would be, it is claimed, in most cases to tax corporations double, as the bill already provides that they shall be taxed as companies.

Mr. Hansbrough also proposes to strike out the word "tangible" where it is used to describe personal property of various corporations.

YOUNG WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH WHILE BATHING

Tragedy Occurred in Richmond, and Miss Mary Cooke Was Victim.

RICHMOND, Va., April 21.—While taking a bath late Saturday night, Miss Mary Augusta Cooke's clothing caught fire from a gas stove, and she was so badly burned that she died at an early hour yesterday at the home of W. R. Bridges, 1 East Main Street.

She was the daughter of Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, of Brems, Va., and was visiting here.

FOR FOUR STENOGRAPHERS.

The Supreme Court Judges May Be Supplied With Them.

Representative Jenkins in the House today introduced a bill providing for the appointment of four official stenographers for the Supreme Court of the District at a salary of \$1,500 each. A similar bill has been introduced in the Senate.

MERGER CASE DECISION BY SUPREME COURT

Washington State Granted Leave to File.

OPINION BY CHIEF JUSTICE

Precedents Cited for the Action Taken. Merits of Controversy Not Entered Into—Hearing Cannot Be Had Before October.

Leave to file a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities Company by the State of Washington was today granted by the Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with the general rule. The motion for leave to file was orally argued last week by Attorney General Stratton of the State of Washington.

In granting the leave to file, Chief Justice Fuller read a brief opinion, citing the precedent established in the matter of the application of the State of Louisiana to file a bill for an injunction versus the State of Texas, and without expressing any opinion on the merits of the controversy.

The general rule governing such cases requires subpoenas to be issued to the defendants at least sixty days before the day fixed for the return, so that the case cannot come on for hearing before the first day of the next term of the court, which will be the second Monday in October.

Disposing of the application, Chief Justice Fuller reviewed the action of the court upon similar applications, the latest one being that of the State of Minnesota for leave to file a bill against the same parties. But there all the necessary parties could not be brought into the case without defeating the constitutional jurisdiction of the court.

In this case, he said, that insuperable objection did not arise, and so the court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction should proceed with the greatest caution, giving the fullest consideration to all arguments advanced invoking it, the court had deemed it best to grant the pending application.

CONTEST OVER WILL OF SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL

Disposition of \$100,000 Estate in Dispute.

Document Purporting to Be Testament of Alberta Stewart Subject of Judicial Proceedings.

The hearing in the contest over the estate of the late Miss Alberta Stewart, which was to have begun this morning before Justice Barnard, was postponed until Wednesday. The contest will be an interesting one, both from a legal viewpoint and also of personal interest, because of the very unusual circumstances upon which the litigation is based.

Miss Stewart was only about sixteen years of age when she died, leaving a document purporting to be her will, and devising her estate, real and personal, estimated at about \$100,000.

The document is written in lead pencil, and without date. Its text is as follows:

"This is to certify that I (Alberta Stewart), at my death, bequeath all my earthly belongings, both personal and real estate, to my uncle, Albert Stewart; my aunt, Anna Belle Stewart, and my cousin, Frank Stewart, and none other. If my uncle should die without making a will, his share is to go to my aunt, and should my aunt happen to die without having made a will, her portion is to go to my uncle, and should they both die without wills, both shares are to go to Frank. Should Frank die his share is to be equally divided between his parents."

Caveats protesting against the probating of the document as the will of Miss Stewart were filed by Robert S. Roseway, Charles F. Roseway, Anna M. Roseway, Godfrey Roseway, Jr., William H. Roseway, and Ella V. Johnson, maternal uncles and aunts of Miss Stewart. The beneficiaries under the will are represented by Attorneys R. Ross Perry and Fulton Lewis, and the caveators by Henry E. Davis and Edward L. Giles.

BODY OF UNKNOWN MAN IN EASTERN BRANCH

The body of a white man, apparently forty years of age, well dressed, and which, from all appearances, must have been in the water for several months, the features being somewhat decomposed, was found about 11 o'clock this morning near the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge on the Eastern Branch.

Patrol Driver Chrisgardien was fishing near the bridge when the hook on his line became entangled with some heavy object.

After some difficulty he managed to draw the object to the surface and discovered it to be the body of a man. Corporal Nevitt was at once notified and had the body removed to the morgue.

Ceylon Chief Justice's Son Married.

LONDON, April 21.—Edward Walter Gifford, son of the late chief justice of Ceylon, was married today to Lady Ceylon Gifford, daughter of Earl Halsbury, the lord high chancellor, at All Saints Church, this afternoon. The wedding reception was attended by a host of notables, including Premier Salisbury, United States Ambassador Chatin, and Miss Choate.

STIRRING FIGHT OVER DISTRICT LEGISLATION

District Day in the House.

This was District of Columbia day in the House and there was a stirring debate between several of the leaders as to whether the street crossing policemen should be granted leaves of absence, or holidays, annually, as the regular policemen of the District are granted. Other important measures were considered.

PEACE PROSPECT GOOD, SAY BRITISH BISHOPS

Tell Pope Boers Will Likely Take Kitchener's Terms.

WERE ONCE REJECTED

Churchmen Say Basis of Present Negotiations in Offer Made by Kitchener in 1901—Proposition Contemplates Ultimate Self-Government.

ROME, April 21.—The Pope has been assured through the English bishops now in Rome, that there is now good prospect of peace in South Africa on the basis of Lord Kitchener's terms of 1901.

The terms referred to are in effect as follows:

On the complete cessation of hostilities and the surrender of arms and ammunition, the prisoners at St. Helena, Ceylon, and elsewhere would be returned to the country as quickly as possible; military administration would cease at the earliest practical moment, and civil administration replace it in the form of a crown colony.

Each colony would have a governor and executive council.

The British government would ultimately concede self-government.

Church property and public trusts and orphans' funds would be respected.

The Dutch and English language will be used and taught in the public schools and allowed in the law courts.

The British government, while not undertaking liability for the debts of the republic, would provide £1,000,000 to repay the Transvaal and Free States for goods ordered by the late government or subsequent to their annexation by properly authorized commanders. The new government would consider the possibility of loans to farmers who would take the oath of allegiance to repair their losses by war. No special war tax would be imposed on the farmers.

The franchise would not be extended to Kaffirs, because a representative government was established, and would then be limited to securing the predominance of the whites.

PRETORIA, April 21.—Ex-President Steyn and General Delarey arrived at Klerksdorp, Transvaal, on Saturday, on their way to meet the commanders in the field, to submit to them the British terms.

SIPIAGUINE'S ASSASSIN COMMITS SUICIDE

VIENNA, April 21.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Neue Zeitung," writes his paper that the assassin of M. Sipiaguine, the Russian minister of the interior, has committed suicide.

At this point Mr. McDermott, who is at the head of the Washington Traction Company, became engaged in a pleasant colloquy with Mr. Pearce. Mr. McDermott asked why the railway companies in Washington should be required to pay for police service.

CROWDER'S REPORT IS PROBABLY ANTI-BRITISH

VALET TO DIPLOMAT SHOTS HIMSELF IN CHEST

Italian Claims to Be Servant of British Embassy Official.

Despondent because he had been unable to master the English language since his arrival in this country, Arturo Lollo, an Italian, twenty-eight years of age, shot himself in the chest about 11 o'clock this morning at 1015 Connecticut Avenue northwest.

Lollo had been employed, it is claimed, as a valet to Arthur Raikes, first assistant secretary of the British embassy. This morning he appeared to be in a despondent mood.

He went to his room in the home of his employer, at the address given, and had not been in the apartment more than fifteen minutes before a pistol shot was heard.

A number of persons ran at once to the room and found him lying on the bed, a revolver clamped in one hand, while the blood poured from a wound in his chest. The Emergency Hospital ambulance was at once summoned and the injured man taken to that institution.

Although his condition is regarded as serious, the surgeons entertain hopes of his recovery.

Governor Hunt Visits White House.

Senator Hittelford of Idaho today presented Governor Frank Hunt of that State to the President. Governor Hunt is a Democrat, and was formerly a captain in the First Idaho Volunteers, which rendered excellent service in the Philippines.

Control of Crossing Police-men Creates Heated Debate.

EQUALITY BASIS IS ADVOCATED

The Rights of Motormen and Conductors Mentioned.

FUTURE OF INDIGENT DEAD

Bodies to Be Transferred to the Various Hospitals in the Interest of Anatomical Science—Matter of Taxation on Real Estate Under Adjudication.

By special arrangement a number of local measures which went over last Monday, the regular District day, were taken up in the House this morning. In the absence of Chairman Babcock, who is confined to his home by illness, Representative Mudd took charge of District matters. He first called up for consideration the bill amending the act to license billiard and pool tables in the District of Columbia. The measure makes it unlawful for any proprietor of a billiard or pool room or table operated in connection with a barroom or other place where intoxicating liquors are sold, to permit minors under eighteen years of age to frequent, visit, or patronize such places. The bill was passed without discussion.

The Senate bill to promote anatomical science and provide for the disposal of bodies of unclaimed dead was also passed. Mr. Mudd explained that the measure had already passed both houses once this session, but had been recalled from the President at the request of the naval authorities in order to include the naval medical schools in the District among those institutions entitled to the distribution of unclaimed bodies. The measure was passed without further statement.

Mr. Mudd made the statement that the purpose of the bill was to give further time to the Board of Equalization and Review to reach their decisions. It provided, he said, for no new legislation, and the only other object of the measure was in view of the circumstances to permit taxes due in October to be paid in the following May. Mr. Mudd answered questions from Mr. Burkett and Mr. Finley, and the bill was then passed. When the bill to give twenty days annual leave of absence, and twenty days' sick leave each year to the street crossing policemen, and enable them to share in the relief fund on the same basis as the regular metropolitan police was called up, Mr. Cannon insisted the measure be considered in Committee of the Whole, inasmuch as it involved an obligation upon the Treasury. Mr. Pearce explained the bill. He said it only proposed to grant the same privileges to the special crossing policemen as are accorded to the regular force.

As to Leaves of Absence.

Mr. Cannon contended that the leave of absence to those special employees ought to be paid by the railway companies, the same as their regular salaries. In reply Mr. Pearce said that the special officers not only served the railway companies but that they did regular police duty as well. They are under the authority and control of the District Police Department, and are even appointed by the Commissioners' recommendations and subject to all the rules and regulations of the railway companies, but they also protect public welfare.

At this point Mr. McDermott, who is at the head of the Washington Traction Company, became engaged in a pleasant colloquy with Mr. Pearce. Mr. McDermott asked why the railway companies in Washington should be required to pay for police service.

War Department Officials Apparently Sure of Facts.

PAPER GIVEN TO PRESIDENT

It Will Be Referred to the Attorney General—Believed to Be Confined to Recital of Facts—Disclosed by New Orleans Investigation.

War Department officials appear to be convinced that Colonel Crowder's report upon the English mule camp at Fort Chalmette, La., is against the British, albeit they profess to know nothing of the details of the paper, which was submitted to the President today.

Colonel Crowder himself declines to discuss his investigations, or give any intimation of what conclusion he reached. It is understood, though, that the report is confined mainly to a recital of the facts discovered in the shipment of mules and the alleged enlistment at Port Chalmette of Americans in the British army. It is not believed, however, that any evidence was obtained by Colonel Crowder to substantiate the charge that arms and ammunition have been surreptitiously sent from this country to South Africa on British transports.

The President will refer the paper to Attorney General Knox.

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